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A. STANSFIELD & SONS,

Vale Nurseries,

TODMORDEN,

LANCASHIRE.

GENERAL

FERN LIST,

No. 7.

TODMORDEN:

WADDINGTON & BAYES, PRINTERS, &c., "TIMES" OFFICE.

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liberally treated.

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fulness and clearness, and that, when plants are to be sent, the mode of conveyance
to be adopted be stated—if the railway, whether goods or passenger train.

NO. 7.

A PRICED (AND PARTIALLY DESCRIPTIVE)

CATALOGUE

OF

Stobe, Greenhouse & Hardy Exotic,

AND


BRITISH FERNS,

GROWN FOR SALE BY

A. STANSFIELD & SONS,

Nurserymen, Seedsmen, & Landscape Gardeners,

VALE NURSERIES, TODMORDEN.

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Gratis to all previous purchasers of Ferns.

TODMORDEN:

WADDINGTON & BAYES, PRINTERS, &c., "TIMES" OFFICE.

DURING the past few years pteridology, and more especially the knowledge and cultivation of *British Ferns*, has made rapid progress.

Rapid, but not unexpected. Delight had come to be found in beauty of form and texture, independently of colour. By the reflective this was at once seen to be a great and happy advance; to the unreflective and uncultured it was simply matter for vacant wonder; the "knowing ones" pooh-poohed it as "the rage of the hour," "the fashion of a day," &c. Time has proved the latter to be in error.

It could not have happened otherwise; from the moment when the first step was taken in the right direction retrogression was not to be thought of, for the simple reason that the so-called "fashion" is based not on false but *true* taste.

For the growth and culture of ferns the humid climate of this country is peculiarly favourable, and the number of varieties of *British Ferns* at present in cultivation is prodigious. Some persons will start at being told that there are over 1,000 of these! Yet such is the fact. In a list now before us their number is even put at a figure which goes far into the *second* thousand! It may, we think, be quite safely asserted that there are now, in the different collections, over 1,000 distinct and permanent *forms* of our native species, many of them among the most beautiful and others the most singular and curious of all known ferns.

When asked, as we frequently are, how many *species* of British ferns there are, and how many *varieties*, we are constrained to answer that on this point "the doctors disagree," that which one *savant* regards as a "species" being held by another to be "simply a variety," and *vice versa*. Several of the *varieties* enumerated in the following list are regarded as *species* by eminent authorities, as would probably many more were they to receive thorough investigation.

Some people are disposed to cry out against the "making" of varieties. But what is to be done? Here we have a number of distinct and permanent *forms* of a plant, which have to be spoken of, written of, bought and sold. Distinctive names are clearly not to be dispensed with. The mere exigencies of commerce demand such. And why not affix distinct names to plants possessing distinct characters? We consider the above outcry (in regard to the "making" of varieties) unreasonable, in face of the eminent skill and judgment and extended experience of the "makers." But, indeed, Nature herself is the "maker." Our pteridologists do but chronicle *her* doings.

"In England," says an eminent foreign botanist, writing lately, "the more influential "botanists are in the highest degree unfavourable to the subdivision of species; they "prefer to throw under one or two specific names innumerable forms which, were "they to receive a fair examination, would be found to possess characters as definite, as "decided, and I may say as easy to seize upon and express as the most incontestable of the "Linnean species." ... "Is man a better guide than Nature? It surely behoves us "to study her as she *is*, not as she is made to appear in the books of systematic authors." We concur.

The responsibility of affixing names to plants, however, is one which we ever undertake with diffidence. Had it been otherwise, and had we been accustomed to make out varieties from slender data, the numbers in our present list might have been considerably swollen.

Possessing, thus, a great many varieties still in course of being tested, we have concluded to defer the publication of a more fully descriptive catalogue. The absence of such will be largely compensated by the numerous works on the subject in the hands of the public. Every fern-lover of means now possesses a whole library in connection with his favourites; and even he of least means has, in his hands or at his elbow, numerous cheap serials and cheap reprints of valuable books on his favourite subject. Moreover, few people expend any considerable sum upon "novelties" merely upon the strength of a "description," and without seeing either plant or frond.

Thanking those whom we have had the honour to serve in the past, and respectfully soliciting their further commands, we hasten to conclude a perhaps too wordy preface.

A. STANSFIELD & SONS.

TODMORDEN, 1865

CATALOGUE.

BRITISH FERNS.

ABBREVIATIONS:—*L.*, *Linnaeus*; *Bernh.*, *Bernhardi*; *Willd.*, *Willdenow*; *Hoff.*, *Hoffman*; *M.*, *Moore*; *W.*, *Wollaston*; *Claph.*, *Clapham*; *Stansf.*, *Stansfield*;

No. s. d.

Adiantum L.

- | | | | | |
|---|--|------------|---|---|
| 1 | <i>Capillus-Veneris L.</i> —Common Maidenhair Fern.. | 1s. to | 2 | 6 |
| 2 | <i>—incisum M.</i> | 1s. 6d. to | 2 | 6 |

The culture of the Maiden-hair, one of the loveliest of our native species, is attended with but little success out of doors, except in sheltered situations near the sea-level on our west coast. But so exquisite a fern is well deserving of a place in the greenhouse. Let it have a damp corner there; and give it, for compost, fibrous peat in large proportion, some loam, leaf-mould thoroughly decayed, and abundance of fine sand. The Adiantum is well known to be evergreen. It may be suspended in a basket or cocoa-nut husk. In planting be careful to drain well: a few small fragments of sandstone or limestone may be introduced into the compost.

Allosorus Bernh. (Pteris, Cryptogramma.)

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 3 | <i>crispus Bernh.</i> —Mountain Parsley Fern | 0 | 6 |
|---|--|---|---|

This small-growing, parsley-like, deciduous fern, as widely admired as it is widely known, may be planted in a compost of loam and peat, with broken slate-rock intermixed (no lime). It is especially eligible for a moist nook of the rockery, in or out of doors.

Asplenium L.

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 4 | <i>Adiantum-nigrum L.</i> —Black Maidenhair Spleenwort | 0 | 6 |
| 5 | <i>—acutum Pollin</i> | 3 | 0 |
| 6 | <i>—depauperatum M.</i> | 5 | 0 |
| 7 | <i>—flabellatum M.</i> | | |
| 8 | <i>—furcatum Hort.</i> | | |
| 9 | <i>—incisum Claph.</i> | 5 | 0 |
| 10 | <i>—intermedium M.</i> | | |
| 11 | <i>—microdon M.</i> | 10 | 6 |
| 12 | <i>—obtusatum M.</i> | 1 | 6 |
| 13 | <i>—oxyphyllum M.</i> | 2 | 6 |
| 14 | <i>—serratum Stansf.</i> | 10 | 6 |
| 15 | <i>—subconfluens M.</i> | 5 | 0 |
| 16 | <i>—variegatum W.</i> | | |
| 17 | <i>fontanum Bernh.</i> —Smooth Rock Spleenwort | 1 | 6 |
| | do. in large pots for exhibition, very fine each pot | 5 | 0 |
| 18 | <i>—depauperatum Stansf.</i> | | |
| 19 | <i>—laciniatum Stansf.</i> | | |
| 20 | <i>—laxum Stansf.</i> | | |
| 21 | <i>—ramosum M?</i> | | |
| 22 | <i>Germanicum Weiss</i> (alternifolium <i>Wulfen</i>)—Alternate-leaved Spleenwort | 3 | 6 |
| 23 | <i>—acutidentatum M.</i> | 5 | 0 |
| 24 | <i>lanceolatum Hudson</i> —Lanceolate Spleenwort | 1 | 6 |
| 25 | <i>—microdon M.</i> | 10 | 6 |

No.

s. d.

Asplenium L.

26	marinum L.—Sea Spleenwort	1s. to	2	6
	do. in large pots for exhibition, very fine	each pot	10	6
27	—acutum M.	1s. 6d. to	2	6
28	—crenatum M.		2	6
29	—interruptum M.			
30	—parallelum M.		3	6
31	—ramosum W.	3s. 6d. to	5	0
32	refractum M.	2s. 6d. to	3	6
33	Ruta-muraria L.—Rue-leaved Spleenwort		0	6
34	—cuneatum M.		5	0
35	septentrionale Hoff.—Forked Spleenwort		1	6
36	Trichomanes L.—Common Maidenhair Spleenwort		0	6
37	—cristatum W.		5	0
38	—depauperatum W.	3s. 6s. to	5	0
39	—Harovii M.		7	6
40	—incisum M.		21	0
41	—laciniatum M.—resembles the last well-known variety, but in this the pinnae are cut in almost to the midrib—very beautiful		21	0
42	——triangulare M.—another form of the exquisite <i>incisum</i> , with pinnae much larger and more triangular than the type		21	0
43	—Moulei Stansf.			
44	—multifidum M.			
45	—ramosum W.		3	6
46	—serratum M?		3	6
47	—subaequale M.		2	6
48	viride Hudson—Green Spleenwort.. .. .		0	6
49	—cuneatum W.		3	6
50	—incisum M.		1	0
51	—multifidum W. (<i>bifidum</i> , <i>ramosum</i> .)		1	6
52	—stipitatum Stansf.			

The Aspleniums all require thorough drainage. They grow freely, for the most part, when planted in light loam (enriched, if need be, by the addition of well-decayed leaf-mould and fine sand), with a fair quantity of broken limestone, or old lime-rubbish, interspersed (in the case of Nos. 22, 23 and 35, use bits of sandstone). Nos. 24 and 25 rarely succeed out of doors, unless in sheltered situations at the sea-level; the same conditions are requisite for the successful out-door culture of No. 26 and its varieties; these last make charming specimens when grown in pots. The Aspleniums are, without exception, evergreen.

Athyrium, Roth (Aspidium, Asplenium.)

53	Filix-femina Roth.—Lady Fern		0	6
54	—abruptum M.			
55	—acuminatissimum M.			
56	—acuminatum M.			
57	—alatum M.	3s. 8d. to	5	0
58	—apiculatum		3	6
59	—apuaeforme M.—a very beautiful multifid form, the outline of the frond resembling a fish, and the pinnae little fish	2s. 6d. to	10	6
60	—Barnesii M.		10	6
61	—biforme Stansf.			
62	—brevipinnulum Stansf.			
63	—conioides Appleby—a dwarfish variety, extremely pretty	2s. 6d. to	3	6
64	—coronans Sim.		5	0
65	—coronatum M.—a unique dwarf-growing variety, the tops of the fronds terminating in a dense cresting, with something of the appearance of a crown: a highly desirable fern	3s. 6d. to	7	6
66	—corymbiferum M.—fronds and pinnae bearing large tassels at the end: a vigorous grower and very fine	2s. 6d. to	5	0

No.		s.	d.
Athyrium Roth.			
104	<i>Filix-femina</i> irregulare <i>M.</i> —finely divided pinnæ, much abbreviated near the rachis: an interesting variety	2s. 6d. to	5 0
105	— <i>laciniatum M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5 0
106	— <i>majus M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5 0
107	— <i>laciniato-confluens M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
108	— <i>laciniato-lineatum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
109	— <i>laciniato-truncatum M.</i> —this beautiful variety is of medium size, frond narrow from the pinnæ being much abbreviated or truncated, pinnules deeply lacinated; the whole plant of a fine dark green colour. Of the lacinated forms it is one of the best	3s. 6d. to	10 6
110	— <i>latifolium Babbington</i>		3 6
111	— <i>multifidum Stansf.</i>		10 6
112	— <i>macilentum M.</i>		5 0
113	— <i>marinum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
114	— <i>minimum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
115	— <i>mucronatum M.</i>		10 6
116	— <i>multiceps M.</i> —a variety intermediate in character betwixt the well-known <i>A. F. f. depauperatum</i> and some of the crested forms—extremely beautiful	2s. 6d. to	10 6
117	— <i>multifurcatum M.</i>		5 0
118	— <i>multicuspe M.</i>		5 0
119	— <i>multifidum M.</i> —fronds and pinnæ variously multifid or tasselled: a very graceful and beautiful variety	2s. 6d. to	10 6
120	— <i>multifidum nanum M.</i> —this may be described as an improved <i>multifidum</i> , being much more densely multifid both laterally and terminally: habit of plant dwarf and compact—a very distinct and handsome fern	2s. 6d. to	5 0
121	— <i>angustatum</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
122	— <i>oxydens M.</i>		5 0
123	— <i>pannosum M.</i> —a thin, delicate and finely divided form—extremely elegant		5 0
124	— <i>pannoso-diffusum M.</i>		7 6
125	— <i>Parsonsiæ M.</i>		5 0
126	— <i>parviceps M.</i>		5 0
127	— <i>plumosum M.</i> —the broadly lanceolate fronds, which attain a length of fully 3 feet, and a breadth of 12 inches, are almost membranaceous in texture, are feathery, and exquisitely divided, and possess the rare property of bearing naked sori (at the sinuses of the narrow secondary pinnules): a perfectly unique variety, originally sent out from here, and, despite the host of “charming novelties,” still incomparably the handsomest of the large-growing, noncrested lady ferns	3s. to	21 0
128	— <i>plumoso-multifidum Stansf.</i> —a feathery form of <i>multifidum</i>	2s. 6d. to	10 6
129	— <i>polyclados M.</i>		3 6
130	— <i>polydactylum M.</i>		5 0
131	— <i>Pritchardii Stansf.</i> —this beautiful form, in our last catalogue, was referred to <i>Fieldiæ</i> , but, after growing it for several years, we have found its permanent differences of so marked a character, that we venture to give it a distinctive appellation. The fronds of this variety, unlike those of <i>Fieldiæ</i> , which are conspicuously truncate, form gracefully curved lines. The plant's habit is strong and vigorous, the maximum length of the frond, which is extremely narrow, is over 3 feet, the pinnæ are cross-shaped, sometimes ternate, and present the appearance, for at least three fourths the length of the frond, of being knotted into small bows $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in width. Thought differing widely from <i>Friselliæ</i> when mature, young plants of the two forms may, by the ordinary observer, be readily mistaken for each other	2s. 6d. to	21 0
132	— <i>purpureum Hort.</i>		1 0
133	— <i>pygmæum M.</i>		3 6
134	— <i>ramulosum M.</i>		5 0

No.

s. d.

Athyrium Roth.

- 135 *Filix-fœmina remotum* W. 10 6
 136 — *rheticum* M. 1 0
 137 — *stenodon* M. 5s. to 7 6
 138 — *stenophyllum* M.
 139 — *stipatum* W.
 140 — *subdepauperatum* M. 5 0
 141 — *tenue* M. 7 6
 142 — *thyssanotum* M.—ends of fronds terminating in a multiplication of parts intermediate between creasing and branching, pinnæ on lower portion of frond furcate or ramose—a highly interesting variety 2s. 6d. to 5 0
 143 — *tortile* M. 5s. to 42 0
 144 — *uncum* W. (*not of Moore*) 21 0
 145 — *variable* M. 5 0
 146 — *Vernoniæ Jervis*—fronds over 2 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in breadth, pinnæ ovate-lanceolate, pinnules large, ovate in outline, deeply toothed, approaching to pinnatifid. The broad, semipinnatifid pinnules render this one of the loveliest varieties of lady-fern in cultivation. The young plants resemble the variety *conioides*, and from this circumstance some people have been led to confound the two; but in addition to the great difference in point of size, as well as in other respects, of the two varieties when mature, their habits are altogether different, that of *Vernoniæ* being erect, whilst that of *conioides* is lax and spreading 5s. to 21 0
 147 — *Victoriæ* M.—a splendid novelty, the finest of all the crested forms. Mr. Moore regards it as the “Queen of Lady Ferns,” and has named it accordingly 10s. 6d. to 21 0

The most important requirements of the Lady-fern and its numerous varieties are, abundance of moisture in the growing season and partial shade. When grown in pots, they should have, at the above season, abundance of pot-room. Thorough drainage is of less importance. Plant in a compost of fibrous peat, loam (in large proportion), leaf-mould and sand. The Athyrium Filix-fœmina and its varieties are all of them deciduous; they are perfectly hardy, and make beautiful objects for the out-door fernery. They are still more beautiful when cultivated in a greenhouse, under the conditions stated above; their graceful, delicate-looking and often exquisitely divided or crested fronds, undamaged by sun or shower, are then seen in all their loveliness. There are, we should suppose, few more beautiful objects in the fern-world than a mature, well-grown example of No. 127.

Blechnum L. (Lomaria Hooker.)

- 148 *Spicant* Smith (*boreale Swartz*)—Common Hard Fern 0 6
 149 — *aberrans* W. 5 0
 150 — *anomalum* M.—fronds attenuated, pinnæ contracted, all fertile half way down: an extraordinary variety 3 6
 151 — — minus—almost membranaceous in texture, all the fronds fertile half way: a small and very beautiful variety 3 6
 152 — *apiculatum* M.
 153 — *bifidum* W.
 154 — *caudatum* M.—less than the species, fronds terminating in long, tail-like processes 2s. 6d. to 5 0
 155 — *cladophorum* M. 3s. 6d. to 5 0
 156 — *concinnum* M.—fronds very narrow, from 12 to 18 inches long, and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, lobes nearly round, beautifully crenulated on the edges, fertile fronds much longer than the barren, little more than a rachis the lobes being abbreviated into simple nodes bearing the sori: a most beautiful variety 5s. to 10 6
 157 — *contractum* M. 2s. to 3 6

No.		s.	d.
Blechnum L.			
158	<i>Spicant crispatum M.</i>		
159	— <i>crispum W.</i>		
160	— <i>cristatum W.</i>		
161	— <i>deficiens M.</i>	5	0
162	— <i>erosum M.</i>	5	0
163	— <i>flabellatum M.</i>	5	0
164	— <i>heterophyllum W.</i> —fronds exceedingly varied, some nearly normal, others depauperated throughout, others again, with pinnæ projecting beyond the margin, intermixed with abbreviated and normal pinnæ: a curious variety	5	0
165	— <i>imbricatum M.</i> —frond nearly ovate, 6 to 8 inches long, lobes obtusely ovate, turgid, very much tiled, so as to make the frond appear almost double, fertile fronds very little longer than the barren: a universally admired fern	3s. 6d. to	10 6
166	— <i>imbricato-erectum Stansf.</i> —this differs from the last in the frond being of more uniform width (not ovate but rather strap-shaped); the lobes are thickly tiled; the lobes of the fertile fronds turn back so as almost to form a cylinder. Its erect mode of growth and compactness render it very striking. New and highly desirable 3s. 6d. to	5	0
167	— <i>lanceifolium W.</i> —fronds entire for about $\frac{1}{2}$ their length, narrow, depauperated downwardly, fertile frond longer than the barren, most of the lobes being much abbreviated	2s. 6d. to	3 6
168	— <i>anomalum Stansf.</i>	10	6
169	— <i>latifrons M.</i>	2	6
170	— <i>minimum M.</i>	5	0
171	— <i>Monkmanii Stansf.</i>		
172	— <i>multifurcatum M.</i>		
173	— <i>mundulum M.</i>	5	0
174	— <i>pauperculum M.</i>	5	0
175	— <i>polydactylon M.</i> —this interesting variety is less than the species, though the fronds are larger than those of var. <i>ramosum</i> , its nearest ally. Each frond terminates in a beautiful many-fingered crest	2s. 6d. to	5 0
176	— <i>porrectum M.</i>		
177	— <i>projectum M.</i> —a more extraordinary <i>sport</i> than this is, perhaps, not in cultivation—the 8 to 12 inches fronds are narrow ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch), in some, the lobes are entirely wanting, there being, instead, laminae, so to speak, almost continuous, on each side the rachis; in others, the lobes are extremely short, but at intervals come out to the usual length; not unfrequently the frond throws off branches in the most curious fashion, sometimes directly at right angles to the main rachis: highly desirable	3s. 6d. to	5 0
178	— <i>ramosum Kinahan</i> —variously branched, all the fronds splendidly crested at the ends—often confounded with <i>B. S. cristatum</i>	2s. to	5 0
179	— <i>anomalum Stansf.</i>	10	6
180	— <i>repandum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
181	— <i>Serra M.</i>	5	0
182	— <i>serratum rigidum Stansf.</i> —fronds about 9 inches long, distinctly pinnate, mostly crested at the ends, pinnæ distant, serrated on both the upper and lower sides; the whole plant extremely rigid: a very fine and distinct variety	21	0
183	— <i>serrulatum Stansf.</i>	5	0
184	— <i>strictum Francis</i> —less than the species, lobes prettily toothed, many of them laciniate and depauperate	2s. 6d. to	5 0
185	— <i>subcrenato-interruptum Stansf.</i>	5	0
186	— <i>subserratum M.</i>	5	0
187	— <i>subserrato-imbricatum Stansf.</i>	5	5
188	— <i>trinervium W.</i>	7	6
188a	— <i>undulatum M.</i> —new, very fine	21	0

No.

s. d.

Blechnum L.

- 189 *Spicant variabile M.*—fronds entire for one-third their length, gradually enlarging to the middle, then suddenly contracting to a quarter of an inch in breadth: an interesting variety 3 6

The Hard Fern is not a fastidious species. It may be grown in loam, or it may be grown in loam mixed with peat, or it may be grown in a stiff, clayey soil; but it has some preferences and one very decided antipathy—it prefers moist situations with a northern aspect, and dislikes the lime. The lime, indeed, appears to be as injurious to the Blechnum Spicant among ferns as it is to the Common Ling among flowering plants. Lime, in all its forms, therefore, should be avoided; even water containing lime should not be used. In planting, intersperse small fragments of grit-rock through the compost, to consist, say of loam, turfy peat, leaf-mould and sand. The Hard Fern is one of the commonest of our evergreen species. When planted in a moist, shady nook of the rockery, as it ought to be, the deep-green colour of its shining fronds (barren) makes a very beautiful object. Some of its varieties are among the most curious and interesting of ferns. In the above directions, the treatment of the varieties is, of course, included.

Botrychium Swartz.

- 190 *Lunaria Swartz*—Common Moonwort 1 0

Plant in sandy loam or peat, and keep moderately and uniformly moist during the period of growth.

Ceterach Willd. (Asplenium, Grammitis).

- 191 *officinatum Willd.*—Common Scaly Spleenwort or Scale Fern 0 6
192 — *crenatum M.* 1 9

Compost to consist of, part old lime or mortar rubbish, part peat, and part small fragments of limestone, the Scale Fern being a true limestone plant; and as it is extremely impatient of water, particular care should be taken about the drainage; in watering, avoid wetting the fronds.

Cystopteris (Aspidium, Polypodium).

- 193 *fragilis Bernh.* 0 6
194 — *angustata Link* 1 0
195 — *decurrens M.* 1 6
196 — *dentata Hooker* 1 0
197 — *Dickieana M.* 1 0
198 — *crispa Tait* 10 6
199 — *furcans M.* 2 6
200 — *interrupta W.*
201 — *sempervirens M.* 2 6
202 *montana Bernh.* 3s. 6d. to 5 0
203 *regia (Desvaux)*—Alpine Bladder Fern 3s. 6d. to 5 0

The Cystopteris fragilis and its varieties do well in a compost of fibrous peat and loam, with a little thoroughly decayed leaf-mould and fine sand added, and a small amount of old, crumbled mortar. They are especially eligible for situations a little moist in the rockery. In pot culture, a few small fragments of limestone may be introduced into the compost and the caudex of the plant placed, erect, between these. It is important to drain well. C. montana may be grown in shallow pans half filled with drainage and half with the compost described above. We have occasionally seen this fern (C. montana), in moist, shady situations, luxuriating in a compost consisting almost wholly of loam.

No.		s.	d.
	Gymnogramma Desvauz (Anogramma).		
204	leptophyllum Desvauz	1	6

A small, annual species, extremely pretty. Plant in a compost of peat, loam, leaf-mould and fine sand; moisture is important; the drainage should be perfect.

Hymenophyllum Smith.

205	Tunbridgense Smith—Tunbridge Filmy Fern	2s. 6d. to	5 0
206	unilaterale Bory (Wilsoni Hooker)—Wilson's Film Fern	1s. 6d. to	3 6

These require very little soil. In planting, the pots or pans should be filled within a couple of inches of the top with drainage (the coarsest at the bottom); over the drainage spread a layer of compost consisting of loam, peat and silver sand, thoroughly saturated with water. Pin the plants down upon this, stand the pots in water, and place in a moist atmosphere, in the shade. H. unilaterale may, at not unfrequent intervals, be watered through a fine-rosed syringe.

Lastrea Presl. (Aspidium).

207	æmula Brackenridge (fœniseii, recurva)—Hay-scented Buckler Fern ..	1	0
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Plant in a compost of loam, peat and sand, and water freely but not excessively. This pretty, crispy-looking fern is evergreen; it is of dwarf, compact growth and a most desirable fern for the rockery, where it should have a moist situation.

208	cristata Presl—Crested Buckler Fern	2	6
209	— spinulosa M.	1	6
210	— uliginosa M... .. .	1	6

These require to be planted in spongy peat and to be kept continuously moist. They may be termed sub-evergreen.

211	dilatata Presl—Broad Buckler Fern	0	6
212	— alpina M.	2	6
213	— angustipinnula M.	5	0
214	— Chanteriae M.	5	0
215	— collina M.	2	6
216	— cristata M.	5	0
217	— do. Wollaston's form, very beautiful.. .. .	7s. 6d. to	10 6
218	— dumetorum M.	:	1 0
219	— grandidens M.	3	6
220	— Howardii Monkman (? Howardiana)	21	0
221	— inæqualis	5	0
222	— interrupta M.	5	0
223	— lacerata M.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
224	— lepidota M.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
225	— micromera M.	3	6
226	— minima M.	5	0
227	— pygmæa M.	:	5 0
228	— ramosa M'Nab.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
229	— Stansfieldii M. .. .. .	..	..
230	— tenera M.	2s. 6d. to	3 6

Plant in a compost of fibrous peat, loam and sand in a somewhat moist situation. In pot-culture give abundance of pot-room. The plants, when sheltered, retain their fronds through the winter; otherwise not.

231	Filix-mas Presl—Male Fern	:	0 6
232	— abbreviata Babbington	1	6
233	— abbreviata cristata Clowes	21	0
234	— Barnesii M.—a splendid novelty	21s. to	63 0
245	— biformis M.	5	0

No.

s. d.

Lastrea Presl.

236	<i>Filix-mas</i> Bollandiæ <i>M.</i> —one of the handsomest of the noncrested Male Ferns. It is remarkable for the succulent texture of its fronds and the great width of their pinnæ, as, also, for their uniformly barren character. In consequence of the last named characteristic it is, and is likely to remain, somewhat rare.	5s. to	10	6
237	— <i>Clowesii</i> <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	7	6
238	— <i>crispa</i> <i>Sim.</i> —a much-admired and quite unique variety, differing from the species in the widest manner imaginable; the fronds rarely exceed 9 inches in length, and the pinnæ, being densely imbricated or tiled, the whole plant takes a crisp and compact appearance, exceedingly pretty. Indispensable to every collection	2s. 6d. to	7	6
239	— <i>cristata</i> <i>M.</i> —If <i>Athyrium</i> <i>F. f. Victoriae</i> may be called the <i>Queen of Lady Ferns</i> , this splendid variety of <i>L. Filix-mas</i> may with equal justice be termed the <i>King of Male Ferns</i> . It is of the size of the species and allied to the variety <i>paleacea</i> . The ends of all the pinnæ and the apex of the frond are beautifully tasselled. But as this magnificent fern is known to and admired by every one, a description is hardly called for	1s. to	10	6
240	— <i>cristata angustata</i> <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	10	6
241	— — <i>caudata</i> <i>Fraser</i>			
242	— <i>deorso-lobata</i> <i>M.</i>			
243	— <i>depauperata</i> <i>M.</i>			
244	— <i>digitata</i> <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
245	— <i>erosa</i> <i>Clowes</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
246	— <i>furcans</i> <i>M.</i> —this really noble variety attains the size of the species, and has the ends of the pinnæ uniformly and elegantly forked; it makes fine specimens in a very short time	2s. 6d. to	5	0
247	— <i>grandiceps</i> <i>Sim.</i>	5s. to	10	6
248	— <i>grandis</i> <i>W.</i>		5	0
249	— <i>incisa</i> <i>M.</i>	1s. to	2	6
250	— <i>interrupta</i> <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
251	— <i>Jervisii</i> <i>M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5	0
252	— <i>marginata</i> <i>Stansf.</i>		21	0
253	— <i>minor</i> <i>M.</i>		5	0
254	— <i>multiformis</i> <i>M.</i>			
255	— <i>paleacea</i> <i>M.</i>	1s. 6d. to	3	6
256	— <i>polydactyla</i> <i>M.</i>		5	0
257	— <i>producta</i> <i>M.</i>	1s. 6d. to	2	6
258	— <i>pumila</i> <i>M.</i> (<i>Sibirica</i>)	2s. 6d. to	3	6
259	— <i>ramosa</i> <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
260	— <i>Schofieldii</i> <i>Sim.</i>		2	6
261	— <i>serrata</i> <i>M.</i>		5	0
262	— <i>stenophylla</i> <i>M.</i>	2s. 6d. to	3	6
263	— <i>suberispa</i> <i>M.</i>		5	0
264	— <i>suberistata</i> <i>M.</i>	5s. to	10	6
265	— <i>Willisoni</i> <i>M.</i>		5	0

The Male Fern is of the easiest culture, of noble port, and a fine evergreen. Plant in light sandy loam (in the shade, if convenient). Many of the smaller varieties are highly interesting. In pot culture, give abundance of pot-room and water moderately.

266	<i>montana</i> <i>M.</i> (<i>Oreopteris Bory</i>)—Mountain Buckler Fern	1s. to	1	6
267	— <i>curvata</i> <i>M.</i>			
268	— <i>furcans</i> <i>M.</i>		10	6
269	— <i>interrupta</i> <i>M.</i>		10	6
270	— <i>Nowelliana</i> <i>M.</i> —this thoroughly permanent variety is of so extraordinary a character that one only moderately familiar with the species would, on a first view, be puzzled to say to which type it belonged. Fronds 1½ to 2 feet in length and 4 to 6 inches in breadth, pinnæ very narrow, pinnules extremely abbreviated, variously eroded and			

No.

s. d.

Lastrea Presl.

montana Nowelliana.

crenulated, often curiously hooked and horned. *L. montana* being well known to be one of the least variable of species, so wide and permanent a departure from the type as the present is the more remarkable. A collection not embracing this marvellous sport would be wanting indeed. It is from North Wales, and was originally sent out from here (3 years ago) 5s. to 21 0

small plants 3 6

271 — *truncata* W.

Plant in loam (yellow loam is best), in a situation uniformly moist.

L. montana is a fine plant for the outdoor fernery though deciduous.

272 *remota* M. 1s. to 1 6273 *rigida* Presl.—Rigid Buckler Fern 5 0274 — *polyclados* M.

Plant in a compost of loam and turfy peat, with small fragments of lime-stone intermixed. Let the situation be moist. In pot culture, drain well, but water freely. Deciduous.

255 *Thelypteris Bory*—Marsh Fern 1s. to 1 6

This beautiful deciduous fern requires a peaty soil, continuously moist. Its delicate-looking, yellowish-green fronds make a charming variation from the darker green of other ferns.

Ophioglossum L.276 *vulgatum* L.—Common Adder's Tongue 0 9

The Adder's Tongue is found flourishing in a variety of soils. It has, perhaps, a preference for strong loam. Keep moderately moist. Deciduous.

Osmunda L.277 *regalis* L.—Royal Fern, or Osmund Royal 1s. 6d. to 3 6278 — *cristata* M.—a most beautifully crested variety, apparently little inferior in size to the species (*regalis*) as usually seen. A great acquisition for the hardy fernery 10 6279 — *pallida* M.280 — *purpurascens* M.

This truly royal species—one of the handsomest—requires but little care in cultivation. Planted in peaty soil and allowed abundance of moisture, it grows with much freedom. In pot culture, give plenty of pot-room. As the Royal Fern is a true bog-plant, drainage at the bottom of the pot may give place to sphagnum. The species is well known to be deciduous.

Polypodium L.281 *alpestre Hoppe* (*Pseudathyrium alpestre Newman*)—Alpine Polypody 1s. 6d. to 2 6282 — *flexile* M.—fronds 8 to 12 inches long and upwards, narrow, lax, pinnae deflexed, pinnules distantly toothed; the symmetrical, rayed arrangement of the fronds gives a well-grown plant the appearance of a vegetable star. The delicacy of its parts and its peculiar habit render the variety extremely beautiful, and unique amongst small-growing ferns 2s. to 5 0283 — — *laciniatum* M.—an extremely elegant form, raised here some years ago from spores. Its habit is that of *flexile*; the fronds, which are of a peculiar, light-green colour, attain about the same length; pinnae sometimes abbreviated; pinnules irregularly depauperated or lacinate. No one ever sees without admiring this beautiful fern, which as yet is in few collections 7s. 6d. to 10 6

Plant in a compost of loam, turfy peat, leaf-mould and silver-sand; the caudex may be inserted between small pieces of sand-stone. Drain carefully, and give somewhat over the average of moisture in the period of growth. Nos. 282 and 283 are generally cultivated in pots in the greenhouse, and when so grown make very beautiful objects. The species is a deciduous one,

No.	Polypodium L.	s. d.
284	<i>Dryopteris</i> L.—Smooth-branched Polypody, or Oak Fern	9d. to 2 0
285	<i>Phegopteris</i> L.—Mountain Polypody, or Beech Fern	9d. to 2 0
286	— <i>interruptum</i> Sim.	2s. 6d. to 3 6
287	— <i>minus</i> M.	5 0
<p><i>Plant in a moist, shady nook of the rockery, using a compost of fibrous peat, leaf-mould, and silver sand; it is important to drain well. In pot culture, use shallow pots or pans half, or more than half, filled with drainage. Can anything be more lovely than a pan of the Oak Fern well grown—an unbroken mass of delicate fronds of the softest green imaginable! The two species are deciduous.</i></p>		
288	<i>Robertianum</i> Hoff. (calcareum Smith)—Limestone Polypody	1s. to 2 0
<p><i>In planting this handsome deciduous species, add to the compost last named bits of limestone, or a quantity of old crumbled mortar, or both; perfect drainage in this, as in the case of the two last-named species, is of the greatest importance.</i></p>		
289	<i>vulgare</i> L.—Common Polypody	6d. to 1 0
290	— <i>acutum</i> M.	2s. 6d. to 3 6
291	— <i>auritum</i> Willd.	2s. 6d. to 5 0
292	— <i>bifidum</i> Francis	2s. 6d. to 5 0
293	— <i>Cambricum</i> L.—Welsh Polypody—this splendid variety differs so widely from the type that many authors have looked upon it as a species. “It is,” says Mr. Moore, “perhaps the most beautiful of all known varieties of <i>Polypodium</i> .” Fronds 10 to 18 inches long, 2 to 6 inches broad, deeply bipinnatifid throughout. The plant is uniformly barren. Though one of the oldest varieties known, its beauty and value are so well recognised, and the consequent demand for it so large, that no tradesman is ever found to possess stock	2s. 6d. to 5 0
294	— <i>compositum</i> M.	5 0
295	— <i>crenatum</i> W.	2 0
296	— <i>cristatum</i> M.—fronds about the normal size; “the point of each lobe multifid-crested; the apex of the frond itself more or less ramose, the branches being crisped and tasselled.” A thoroughly distinct and very pretty variety	3s. 6d. to 10 6
297	— <i>marginatum</i> W.	5s. to 7 6
298	— <i>multiforme</i> Clowes	3s. 6d. to 5 0
299	— <i>obtusum</i> Stansf.	2 6
300	— <i>omnilacerum</i> M.—the affinities of this lovely form are with <i>Cambricum</i> ; it is of a somewhat less robust habit, and fertile; the fronds are about the normal size, and bipinnatifid throughout. It is to this form that we should award the palm of beauty among varieties of <i>P. vulgare</i> ; its worthy rivals are <i>Cambricum</i> and <i>pulcherrimum</i>	5s. to 10 6
301	— <i>pulcherrimum</i> M.—a recently-discovered variety, hardly inferior in point of beauty and attractiveness to the one last described (<i>omnilacerum</i>). It may be said to be intermediate in character between <i>Cambricum</i> and the pretty commonly known <i>semilacerum</i> , having the handsome bipinnatifid character of the former with the abundant fertility of the latter. The plant is of vigorous habit, soon making splendid specimens. It was first sent into the trade from here, some 3 years ago.	5s. to 10 6
302	— <i>ramosum</i> M.	5 0
303	— <i>semilacerum</i> Link (Hibernicum M.)—Irish Polypody	2s. 6d. to 5 0
304	— <i>serratum</i> Willd.	2 0

Polypodium vulgare is a fine evergreen, and the most beautiful varieties, such as *Cambricum*, *omnilacerum* and *pulcherrimum*, are, perhaps, the freest-growing. Plant in a compost of fibrous peat, leaf-mould, and silver sand, taking care to give ample drainage, and to place the rhizomes on the surface of the soil, securing them there with wooden pins until the plant is well established. No ferns are more patient of neglect than these, though the cultivator will hardly be tempted to neglect any of the beautiful varieties referred to above.

No.		s.	d.
	Polystichum Schott (Aspidium).		
305	<i>aculeatum</i> Roth—Prickly Shield Fern	1s. to	2 6
306	— <i>acrocladon</i> Love—a new and splendid form; somewhat narrow fronds, 12 to 18 inches long, of a rich deep-green colour, and branching and rebranching at the apex so as to form a large corymb; pinnae confluent towards the apices, and crested	10s. 6d. to	21 0
307	— <i>densum</i> M.—a very handsome, bold and distinct variety, gathered not long ago in Devonshire. Fronds lanceolate, 12 to 18 inches long and 3 to 5 inches broad, pinnae and pinnules ample and remarkably crowded, giving the plant a densely imbricated appearance..	5s. to	10 6
308	— <i>lobatum</i> Deakin (<i>lonchitoides</i>)	1s. 6d. to	2 6
309	— <i>Perrinianum</i> Stansf.		
310	— <i>proliferum</i> W.		
311	— <i>ramosum</i> M.	10s. 6d. to	21 0
312	— <i>suberistatum</i> W.	7s. 6d. to	10 6
313	<i>angulare</i> Presl.—Soft Prickly Shield Fern	1s. to	2 0
314	— <i>acuminatum</i> M.		5 0
315	— <i>acutilobum</i> W.		5 0
316	— <i>acutum</i> W.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
317	— <i>dissectum</i> M.	7s. 6d. to	10 6
318	— <i>affine</i> M.—not unlike, in general appearance, <i>P. aculeatum</i> ; fronds 1½ to 2 feet long, narrowing towards the point; pinnules roundly sickle-shaped, slightly eared, convex, with a few very fine teeth along their margins	3s. 6d. to	5 0
319	— <i>angustifrons</i> M.		7 6
320	— <i>aristatum</i> W.		5 0
321	— <i>biserratum</i> M.	2s. 6d. to	5 0
322	— <i>brachiatum</i> M.	large	63 0
323	— <i>brevipinnulum</i> M.		
324	— <i>contractum</i> Stansf.		10 6
325	— <i>convexum</i> —a fine variety, remarkable for the convexity of the pinnules	2s. 6d. to	5 0
326	— <i>cristatum</i> M.—the size of the species; points of fronds and pinnae beautifully tasselled	2s. 6d. to	21 0
327	— <i>Jacksoni</i>		21 0
328	— <i>Wollastoni</i> Sim.	5s. to	10 6
329	— <i>cristato-gracile</i> Stansfieldii W.		42 0
330	— <i>cristulatum</i> M.		
331	— <i>decompositum</i> M.	5s. to	10 6
332	— <i>densum</i> M.		
333	— <i>dissimile</i> M.—a very curious form when fully developed, and highly desirable	3s. 6d. to	10 6
334	— <i>dubium</i> W.	large	63 0
335	— <i>elegans</i> W.		21 0
336	— <i>exile</i> W.	7s. 6d. to	10 6
337	— <i>foliosum</i> W.	large	63 0
338	— <i>gracile</i> No. 1 W.	5s. to	21 0
339	— <i>No. 2</i> W.		10 6
340	— <i>grandiceps</i> M.	5s. to	10 6
341	— <i>grandidens</i> M.—thick-textured fronds, irregular in outline, dark green in colour, 12 to 18 inches long and about 3 inches wide, rounded at the apex, sometimes quite abrupt, and having horn-like processes; pinnae and pinnules variable, the latter remarkable for 2 or 3 sharp and prominent teeth. Very elegant when the plant is young, and highly curious when it is fully developed. A very desirable fern	2s. 6d. to	10 6
342	— <i>imbricatum</i> M.—fronds of a fine deep-green colour, 1 to 1½ feet long, erect and sharply lanceolate; pinnules almost entire, crowded and overlapping (<i>imbricate</i>). A very distinct and handsome form	5s. to	10 6
343	— <i>intermedium</i> M.		5 0
344	— <i>interruptum</i> W.	5s. to	7 6

No.

s. d.

Polystichum Schott.

- 345 *angulare* Kitsoniæ *M.*—frond 1½ to 2 feet long, irregularly branched and tufted at the apex; pinnules somewhat variable in outline, and remarkable for the number of bristle-like teeth along their margin. A very interesting and beautiful variety 5s. to 10 6
- 346 — *lastreoides* *M.* 10 6
- 347 — *laxum* *M.* 5 0
- 348 — *lineare* *M.* 5s. to 21 0
- 349 — *microphyllum* *M.* 5 0
- 350 — *multifidum* *W.* 5s. to 10 6
- 351 — *obtusum* *M.*
- 352 — *ornatum* *M.* 21 0
- 353 — *oxyphyllum* *M.*
- 354 — *plicatum* *W.*
- 355 — *plumosum* *M.*—this queenly fern is to the varieties of *P. angulare* what *A. F. f. plumosum* is to the varieties of the Lady-fern. It is unquestionably one of the very handsomest forms, and though long known is still rare. Fronds ovate-lanceolate, 2 to 2½ feet long and upwards, and 5 to 7 inches wide or a little more; pinnules ample, of remarkably thin texture, light green in colour and deeply incised. There is no more desirable fern than this in cultivation 10s. 6d. to 63 0
- 356 — *polydactylum* *M.*—dark green fronds narrow, lanceolate, irregularly fingered, (often only once branched) at the apex; pinnæ short and mostly forked or branched at the ends, pinnules small, sometimes wanting. Well-grown plants of this fern are very elegant. It is not common in collections 3s. 6d. to 10 6
- 357 — *premnosum* *Alchin* (*abruptum*) 3s. 6d. to 5 0
- 358 — *proliferum* *M.*—this much admired and truly elegant form is remarkable for the fineness of its divisional parts and the multitude of proliferous bulbils produced on the lower part of each frond. It is of vigorous growth and most graceful habit, and being at once one of the handsomest of ferns and the easiest to manage, is always greatly in demand 1s. to 10 6
- 359 — — *Crawfordianum* *Phillips* (*Craufordianum*) 3s. 6d. to 10 6
- 360 — — *Footii* *M.*—fronds 2 to 2½ feet long, somewhat triangularly lance-shaped, drooping, tripinnatifid above and tripinnate below, the pinnæ enlarging towards the base; pinnules acutely serrated, rather distant, rachis exceedingly paleaceous. Not so proliferous as No. 359. A very beautiful form 3s. 6d. to 21 0
- 361 — — *Wollastoni* *M.*—sometimes confounded with the commoner *proliferum*, but widely distinct from it, being of much larger size, laxer in habit and finer in its divisional parts. A truly splendid fern 2s. 6d. to 21 0
- 362 — *pterophorum* *M.*—fronds 1½ to 2 feet long, broadly lanceolate, pinnules large, somewhat crowded. An extremely beautiful variety 5s. to 10 6
- 363 — *pulchellum* *W.* 63 0
- 364 — *quadratum* *M.* 5 0
- 365 — *reflexum* *W.* 5 0
- 366 — *refractum* *W. (crispum)* 5s. to 10 6
- 367 — *retrusum* *W.* 10 6
- 368 — *rotundatum* *M.* 5s. to 21 0
- 369 — *serratum* *M.* 7 6
- 370 — *Stansfieldii* *M.* 10 6
- 371 — *stenophyllum* *M.* 7 6
- 372 — *stipitatum* *W.*—the general appearance of this fine variety would lead one to pronounce it a form of *P. aculeatum*; fronds 1 to 2 feet, lanceolate, pinnules broad and somewhat overlapping, giving the frond a crispy character. A very desirable novelty 10s. 6d. to 21 0
- 373 — *stipitatum* *Stansf.* 21s. to 42 0
- 374 — *subplumosum* *W.*—a most beautiful large-growing variety, hardly inferior to the splendid *plumosum* 3s. 6d. to 5 0
- 375 — *subtripinnatum* *M.*

No.

s. d.

Polystichum Schott.

376	angulare tenellum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
377	— tenue <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .	
378	— tripinnatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
379	— varians <i>W.</i>	.. .. .	5s. to	10 6

The larger-growing of these beautiful evergreen ferns make noble objects when fully developed. Planted under trees, or in some other situation affording shade, the naturally rich green colour of the fronds becomes still richer and deeper. Nothing can be more exquisitely fine than some of the smaller and more delicate kinds; but these often require careful nursing.

It is a mistake to plant the Polystichum angulare in peat, as is so frequently done. No doubt, it may be made to grow in peat enriched with decayed leaf-mould, but the plant's natural aliment and consequent requirement is, loam—a rich loam. Silver-sand should form an element, in the compost; and pieces of grit, and also small pieces of lime-rock may with advantage be introduced; the drainage should be ample.

380	Lonchitis Roth—Holly Fern	1s. 6d. to	3 6
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Plant in a compost of loam and turfy peat, with an abundant admixture of silver-sand; be particularly careful as to the drainage, which must be complete. In planting, place the caudex between pieces of grit-rock. A well-known and favourite evergreen fern

Pteris L.

381	aquilina <i>L.</i> —Common Brakes or Bracken	0	6
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Scolopendrium Smith.

382	vulgare Smith—Common Hart's Tongue	0	6
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383	— abruptum <i>M.</i>		
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384	— alatum <i>Claph.</i>	7s. 6d. to	10 6
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385	— albescens <i>M.</i> —fronds rather under the usual size, narrowish, white or almost white above, and of a deep rich green beneath. Amid the multitudinous forms of the Hart's Tongue fern this variety stands unique		
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386	— alaicornu	5	0
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387	— angustato-marginatum <i>W.</i>	5	0
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388	— angustum <i>M.</i>		
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389	— angustissimum <i>M.</i>		
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390	— bimarginatum <i>W.</i>	5	0
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391	— bimarginato-cordatum <i>M.</i> —fronds 4 to 6 inches in length and upwards, and an inch or more in width, broadly cordate or heart-shaped at the base, tapering sharply to the apex, bimarginate, the whole upper surface of frond puckered and creased in a most extraordinary manner—one of the most curious of ferns	5s. to	10 6
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392	— bimarginato-multifidum <i>Sim.</i>	5	0
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393	— cervi-cornu <i>M.</i>	7s. to	10 6
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394	— cheirophorum <i>Stansf.</i>		
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395	— chelæfrons <i>W.</i>		
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396	— constellatum <i>Claph.</i>		
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397	— contractum <i>W.</i>		
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398	— cornutum <i>M.</i> —fronds 4 to 8 inches long, abruptly rounded at the apex from which, usually, projects a small hornlike point; margin of frond wavy. The cornute points rarely shew themselves in very young plants. A highly interesting variety and, when well-grown, very beautiful	3s. 6d. to	5 0
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399	— cornuto-abruptum <i>M.</i>		
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400	— corrugato-fissum <i>Stansf.</i> —a fine novelty; fronds upright, 12 to 18 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch broad, more or less marginate below, channelled and corrugated in cross-lines above, margin deeply cut in on each side, giving the frond a pinnatifid appearance	10s. 6d. to	21 0
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401	— corymbiferum—this very desirable form belongs to the ramose or branched section; it is remarkable for the smooth rounded manner in which the corymbose heads terminate	2s. 6d. to	5 0
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No.

s. d.

Scolopendrium Smith.

402	<i>vulgare crassifolium Sim</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
403	— <i>crenato-crispum Monkm.</i>	10	6
404	— <i>lobatum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
405	— <i>multifidum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
406	— <i>crenulatum</i>	2s. 6d. to	5	0
407	— <i>crispatum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	10	6
408	— <i>crispum Gray</i> —the <i>crispum</i> division is undoubtedly the most beautiful; a well-grown example of the present variety, now well known, makes a splendid object either for the out or indoor fernery; the luxuriant, wavy fronds, arranged in a circle about the crown, are delightful to look upon. Though this variety has been long known, and is easily cultivated, being barren it is nowhere to be found in abundance	2s. to	10	6
409	— <i>crispum bulbiferum</i> —this variety has fronds somewhat broader than the last, shining and of a peculiarly rich green colour, sometimes slightly fringed on the margin, and, as its name implies, bulbiferous; it is really a very charming form and thoroughly distinct	3s. 6d. to	10	6
410	— <i>crispum fertile</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
411	— <i>latum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
412	— <i>minus Jackson</i>	5s. to	10	6
413	— <i>crista-galli W.</i>	5s. to	10	6
414	— <i>cristatum Claph</i>	2s. 6d. to	5	0
415	— <i>transversum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	10	6
416	— <i>dentatum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
417	— <i>digitatum W.</i> —a well-known very beautiful form, belonging to the <i>ramose</i> division; length of frond 12 to 15 inches, the irregular cresting sometimes being almost as many inches across. No variety of the <i>Hart's-tongue</i> is in greater request than this, and its popularity is well deserved..	1s. 6d. to	5	0
418	— <i>digitatum nanum</i> —a permanently dwarf form of the last-named variety—very desirable	2s. 6d. to	5	0
419	— <i>divaricatum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	3	6
420	— <i>fimbriatum Allchin</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
421	— <i>fissidens W.</i>	5s. to	7	6
422	— <i>fissile M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
423	— <i>fissum M.</i>	5s. to	7	6
424	— <i>resectum Stansf.</i>	5s. to	7	6
425	— <i>flabellatum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
426	— <i>flavo-tinctum M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
427	— <i>flavo-tinctum papillosum Claph.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
428	— <i>furcatum W.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	2	6
429	— <i>glomeratum M.</i>	5s. to	10	6
430	— <i>Gloveri Stansf.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	10	6
431	— <i>hemionitoides M.</i>	10s. 6d. to	21	0
432	— <i>inciso-lobatum W.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
433	— <i>inops M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
434	— <i>irregulare M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
435	— <i>majus Stansf.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
436	— <i>Jacksoni M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	7	6
437	— <i>jugosum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
438	— <i>laceratum M. (endiviatifolium)</i> —frond 6 to 12 inches long, sagittate at the base, deeply cut in along the margin and (for the most part) multifid- crispated at the apex. A most distinct and beautiful variety..	2s. 6d. to	7	6
439	— <i>laciniatum W.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
440	— <i>lato-digitatum Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5	0
441	— <i>multifidum M.</i> .. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
442	— <i>limbospermum M.</i> —a most singular variety; fronds erect, 6 to 9 inches long and upwards, about an inch broad at the base, gradually narrowing upwards and ending in a series of forked branches; <i>sori on the extreme edge of frond</i> , the underpart of which is entirely barren	10s. 6d. to	21	0

No.		s.	d.
Scolopendrium Smith.			
443	vulgare limbospermo-cristatum <i>W.</i>	21	0
444	— lineare		
445	— lonchophorum <i>M.</i>	15s. to	42 0
446	— macrosorum <i>M.</i> —fronds erect, 8 to 15 inches long, and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch broad, often widening at the top into a blunt rounded head; margin irregularly lobed and waved; of symmetrical habit, colour dark green. A very handsome variety.. .. .	2s. 6d. to	5 0
447	— Malcomsoni <i>Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to	10 6
448	— marginatum <i>M.</i> —upright fronds, 12 to 18 inches long and from $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch wide; margin somewhat undulated and irregularly lobed; an excurrent vein within the margin on the under side runs almost the whole length of frond. An interesting and desirable variety	2s. 6d. to	7 6
449	— marginatum abruptum	5	0
450	— — acutum <i>Stansf.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
451	— tenne <i>M.</i>	5s. to	10 6
452	— marginato-cornutum <i>M.</i>	5	0
453	— marginato-corrugatum <i>M.</i> —fronds upright, narrow, fleshy margined beneath, the upper surface divided laterally into deeply corrugated lines. A very fine variety rarely found in collections	5s. to	10 6
454	— marginato-cristatum <i>M.</i> —fronds 9 to 12 inches long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch wide, branching towards the top into irregular, crested heads; margined more or less the whole length of frond—highly interesting	2s. 6d. to	5 0
455	— marginato fissum <i>M.</i>		
456	— — irregulare <i>M.</i>	5s. to	10 6
457	— — laceratum <i>Claph.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
458	— — multiceps <i>M.</i>	5s. to	10 6
459	— — multifidum <i>Sim</i>		
460	— marginato-papillosum <i>M.</i> —fronds erect, 6 to 9 inches long and from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch broad, margined below, above usually a double row of projecting fleshy points arranged on each side the midrib. An extremely curious and rare form, thoroughly distinct	3s. 6d. to	7 6
461	— Martynianum <i>Stansf.</i>	5	0
462	— mucronatum <i>M.</i>		5 0
463	— multifidum <i>Gray</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
464	— — majus		
465	— — resectum <i>Stansf.</i>		5 0
466	— multifforme <i>W.</i>	2s. 6d. to	5 0
467	— muricatum <i>M.</i>		5 0
468	— nudicaule <i>Allchin</i>	2s. 6d. to	3 6
469	— obtusidentatum <i>M.</i>		10 6
470	— periferens <i>W.</i>		3 6
471	— polycuspis <i>M.</i>		
472	— — angustum <i>M.</i>		
473	— transversum <i>M.</i>		
474	— — undosum <i>M.</i> —fronds slightly waved, 6 to 9 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch broad, multifidly-branched almost from the base, the branchings curiously intertwined, their ultimate divisions forming sharp points. A highly interesting variety, rare in collections	3s. 6d. to	10 6
475	— polydactylum <i>Stansf.</i>	2s. 6d. to	3 6
476	— polyphyllum <i>W.</i>		
477	— polyschides <i>Gray</i> (angustifolium)	1s. to	2 6
478	— polyschides pygmæum <i>M.</i>		2 6
479	— projectum <i>M.</i>		7 6
480	— proliferum <i>W.</i>	2s. to	5 0
481	— prominens <i>M.</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0
482	— ramo-cristatum <i>Claph.</i>		3 6
483	— ramo-marginatum <i>Claph.</i>		5 0
484	— ramo-proliferum <i>Claph.</i>		5 0
485	— ramosum <i>Gray</i>	3s. 6d. to	5 0

No.

s. d.

Scolopendrium Smith.

486	<i>vulgare ramosum majus Claph.</i>	.. .. .	3	6
487	— minus	.. .. .	3	6
488	— ramoso-glomeratum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	10	6
489	— resectum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
490	— retinervium <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	10	6
491	— rimosum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	10	6
492	— rotundifolium <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
493	— rugosum <i>Allchin</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
494	— sagittato-cristatum <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
495	— ditto <i>W.</i>	.. .. . 5s. to	7	6
496	— sagittato-crispum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	7	6
497	— sagittato-polycuspis <i>M.</i> —fronds 12 to 18 inches long and 1 to 2 inches wide, rather drooping, sagitate at the base; branching towards the apex and ending in a multiplicity of pointed lobes. A truly magnificent variety which ought to be absent from no collection	3s. 6d. to	10	6
498	— sagittato-projectum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 5s. to	10	6
499	— sagittifolium <i>W.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
500	— salebrosum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
501	— sculpturatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
502	— sinuatum <i>W.</i>	.. .. . 2s. 6d. to	3	6
503	— spirale <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	3	6
504	— subcornutum <i>M.</i> —fronds erect. 6 to 9 inches long, narrow, more or less branching, often terminating in a blunt, rounded head, on the underside of which is sometimes a horned point; sides of fronds crenately lobed, slightly waved, texture leathery, colour rich dark green. A very distinct and beautiful form	.. .. . 2s. 6d. to	5	0
505	— submarginatum <i>W.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
506	— submarginato-dentatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 5s. to	10	6
507	— multifidum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	
508	— subpinnatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	
509	— supralineatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
510	— angustum <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. .	7	6
511	— undosum <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. .	
512	— supralineato-constrictum <i>M.</i> —fronds almost erect, 12 to 18 inches long, cordate at the base, of the usual width for two thirds their length, then suddenly contracting to from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch, and so continuing to the end, the contracted portion being markedly supralineate. Constant from spores; a most wonderful sport	5s. to	10	6
513	— supralineato-lobatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
514	— resectum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
515	— turgidum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
516	— suprasorifero-dichotomum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 7s. 6d. to	10	6
517	— transverso-lobatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	3	6
518	— trilobatum	.. .. .	3	6
519	— turgidum <i>W.</i>	.. .. .	2	6
520	— uncinatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
521	— undulatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 2s. 6d. to	5	0
522	— undulato-lobatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 3s. 6d. to	5	0
523	— multifidum	.. .. .	
524	— projectum <i>M.</i>	.. .. . 5s. to	10	6
525	— variabile <i>W.</i>	.. .. . 2s. 6d. to	3	6
526	— variegatum <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	
527	— viviparum <i>W.</i>	.. .. .	
528	— vivo-polyschides <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .	2	0
529	— marginatum <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .	5	0
530	— Wardii <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. . 2s. 6d. to	5	0

Grown in the shade and given abundance of moisture, the Scolopendrium vulgare is one of the most beautiful of evergreens. When an attempt to cultivate it has failed, it has generally been through

No.

s. d.

Scolopendrium Smith.

vulgare.

neglect to give the plants the necessary amount of water. Most variable of all ferns its named forms or varieties are now counted by hundreds. Some of them exhibit the strangest anomalies to be found in the whole vegetable world. But the great marvel is that these freaks and tricks of nature should be repeated when the plants are reproduced from spores, as happens in so many cases even to the minutest detail. Among British ferns, truly this protean species, in its manifold and almost countless variations, is in itself a study. Plant in sandy loam, in a moist, shady, sheltered nook. Tenderer subjects may be planted in a compost of loam, fibry peat and silver sand. In either case a small quantity of well-decayed leaf-mould may be added. And in all cases the plant is benefitted by bits of limestone (or a small quantity of old crumbled mortar, or broken oyster shells) being interspersed through the compost, the Hart's Tongue fern being a true limestone plant. Provided the drainage be perfect, too much water can hardly be given during the season of growth, though, of course, it is not well to subject the plants to a constant deluge. All the kinds of *Scolopendrium* not of a vigorous habit of growth are, here, cultivated under glass.

Trichomanes L.

531	radicans Swartz (brevisetum)—Bristle Fern	.. .. .	5s. to	10	6
532	— Andrewsii M.	.. .. .	.. .. .	10	6

This beautiful species requires about similar treatment, so far as regards planting, to that recommended for the British *Hymenophyllums*. Though it is best, as a rule, to grow the Bristle Fern in a close, glazed case, it frequently makes most luxuriant growths without such confinement, and planted merely in a shady corner of a cool house. But a uniformly moist atmosphere is essential, and when this condition cannot be ensured in the place where the fern is to be grown, then a glazed ~~case~~ becomes necessary. What moisture the plants receive should be in the form of exhalation; avoid casting water directly upon the fronds. It will be seen that the lovely Bristle Fern, in cultivation, is essentially a greenhouse or quasi-greenhouse species.

Woodsia R. Brown.

533	alpina Gray (hyperborea)	7s. 6d. to	10	6
534	Ilvensis (R. Brown)	3s. 6d. to	5	0

Stagnant water and stagnant air are alike hurtful to these beautiful little ferns; ample drainage and thorough ventilation are therefore essential conditions, in cultivation. But though well drained, the soil should not be allowed to get too dry. A cool, airy situation, with a moist soil, is the one in which the plants are most at home. For compost use mainly fibrous peat, with a fair amount of silver sand, a little thoroughly decomposed leaf-mould, and a small proportion of loam. As the *Woodsias* require a cool situation, one with a northern aspect is obviously the best.

Lycopodium L.

535	alpinum L.—Alpine Club Moss	.. .. .	2	6
536	clavatum L.—Common do.	.. .. .	1	6
537	Selago L.—Fir do.	.. .. .	1	6
538	selaginoides L.—Prickly do.	.. .. .	2	6

The Club Mosses should be planted in fibrous peat, intermixed with sphagnum (chopped small).

HARDY EXOTIC FERNS AND LYCOPODS.

The letter D denotes that the kind is not evergreen. The asterisk () denotes that the plant succeeds better if protected in winter.*

No. s. d.

Adiantum.

539	Capillus-Veneris, variety Moritzianum*	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	3	6
540	" " from Pompeii*	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	3	6
541	pedatum D. North America	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6

Antigramma (see *Camptosorus*).

Asplenium.

542	angustifolium D. N. America..	.. .. .	.. .. .	3	6
543	consimile* Chili .. .. .	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	10	6
544	ebeneum* N. America..	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	3	6
545	fontanum Halleri Swiss Alps ..	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	5	0
546	Germanicum, variety with remarkably broad pinnules				
	Germany: St. Goar .. .. .	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0

Aspidium (see *Cyrtomium* and *Lastrea*).

Athyrium (*Asplenium*).

547	Michauxii D. N. America..	.. .. .	.. 2s. to	3	6
548	tenuifrons D. (<i>strigillosum</i>) .. India ..	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	5	0
549	thelypteroides D. (<i>Diplazium thelypteroides</i>)	N. America ..	.. 2s. to	3	6

Botrychium.

550	lunarioides* (<i>fumarioides</i>) .. N. America..	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
551	— obliquum* N. America..	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
552	Virginicum D. N. America..	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0

Camptosorus (*Asplenium*, *Antigramma*).

553	rhizophyllum* N. America..1s. 6d. to	2	6
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Cænopteris (see *Onychium*).

Cyrtomium (*Aspidium*).

554	caryotideum* Japan, India1s. 6d. to	3	6
555	falcatum* Japan, China ..	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	3	6

Cystopteris.

556	bulbifera D. N. America..	.. .. .	.. 1s. to	2	0
557	fragilis Americana D. N. America..	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
558	tenuis D. N. America..	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	3	6

Dennstædia.

559	punctilobula D. (<i>Dicksonia pilosiuscula</i>)	.. N. America 1s. to	2	0
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Lastrea (*Aspidium*).

560	atrata* India 5s. to	7	6
561	cristata major N. America..2s. 6d. to	3	6
562	decurrens* D. China .. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
563	erythrosora* Japan .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
564	frondosa* Madeira .. .. .	.. .. .	.. 5s. to	7	6
565	Goldieana N. America..	.. .. .	.. 2s. to	3	6
566	— assurgens N. America..	.. .. .	.. .. .
567	intermedia N. America..	.. .. .	.. .. .	3	6
568	marginalis N. America..	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	10	6

No.		s.	d.
Lastrea (<i>Aspidium</i>).			
569	Noveboracensis D. N. America.. . . .	1s. 6d. to	2 6
570	opaca* Japan, Hongkong	2s. 6d. to	7 6
571	Sieboldii* (<i>Pycnopteris Sieboldii</i>) China, Japan	1s. 6d. to	3 6
572	Standishii* Japan	3s. 6d. to	10 6
573	varia* Japan		

Lomaria.

574	alpina South America, Tasmania	1s. to	2 6
575	— major S. America	1s. 6d. to	2 6
576	Chilensis* Chili	3s. 6d. to	5 0
577	Magellanica* (Tree Fern) Patagonia	3s. 6d. to	42 0

Nothochlæna.

578	vestita* D. N. America.. . . .	2s. 6d. to	3 6
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Onoclea.

579	sensibilis D. N. America.. . . .	1s. 6d. to	2 6
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Onychium.

580	Japonicum* Japan	1s. 6d. to	2 6
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Osmunda.

581	cinnamomea D. N. America.. . . .	} 3s. 6d. to	5 0
582	Claytoniana D. N. America.. . . .		
583	gracilis D. N. America.. . . .		
584	interrupta (<i>Claytoniana</i>) N. America.. . . .		
584	"spectabilis" D. N. America.. . . .		

Platyloma.

585	atropurpureum* (<i>Pellæa atropurpurea</i>) N. America.. . . .	3 6	
		small plants	2 6

Polypodium.

586	hexagonopterum D. N. America.. . . .	3s. 6d. to	5 0
587	vulgare Canariense Canary Isles, Madeira		

Polystichum.

588	acrostichoides N. America.. . . .	1s. 6d. to	3 6
589	— subbipinnatum*—very fine N. America.. . . .		
590	Braunii South Europe		7 6
591	falcinellum* Madeira		5 0
592	flexum* Chili		7 6
593	Plukenetii		7 6
594	setosum* Japan	1s. 6d. to	5 0
595	vestitum New Zealand		5 0
596	— proliferum* Tasmania	1s. 6d. to	5 0
597	— tripinnatum*	3s. 6d. to	10 6
598	— pulcherrimum* South Africa	3s. 6d. to	10 6
599	— venustum* New Zealand	5s. to	10 6

Pycnopteris (see *Lastrea*).**Struthiopteris.**

600	Germanica D. Germany	2s. to	5 0
601	Pensylvanica D. N. America.. . . .	2s. to	5 0

Woodsia.

602	obtusa D. (<i>Perriniana</i>) N. America.. . . .	2s. to	3 6
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No.

s. d.

Woodwardia.

603	areolata D. (<i>angustifolia</i>)..	..N. America..2s. 6d. to	3	6
604	aspera Australia2s. 6d. to	3	6
605	Japonica .. ..	.. Japan ..	..	..	..	.. ..	5	0
606	orientalis .. ..	.. Japan ..	..	..	..	..1s. 6d. to	10	6
607	radicans .. ..	.. Madeira ..	..	..	..	..3s. 6d. to	5	0

Lycopodium (*Selaginella*).

608	complanatum	.. ..	.. N. America..	.. ..	.. ..	5	0
609	dendroideum	.. ..	.. N. America..	.. ..	.. ..	5	0
610	denticulatum (<i>Selaginella</i>)	.. ..	.. S. Europe ..	.. ..	.. ..	1	0
611	Helveticum (<i>Selaginella</i>)	.. ..	.. Swiss Alps ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
612	lucidulum	.. ..	.. N. America..	.. ..	.. 3s. 6d. to	5	0
613	pubescens (<i>Selaginella Willdenovii</i>)	.. ..	.. China ..	.. ..	.. 1s. 6d. to	2	6

Nearly all the above North American Ferns are imported direct from their
N. American habitats.

GREENHOUSE AND STOVE EXOTIC FERNS AND LYCOPODS.

The letter D. denotes that the kind is not evergreen. Such as marked with an
asterisk (*) may be cultivated in a greenhouse.

Acrophorus (*Leucostegia*, *Davallia*).

614	chærophyllus	.. ..	.. East Indies..	.. ..	.. 5s. to	10	6
615	hispidus* (<i>Davallia Novæ-Zelandiæ</i>)	.. ..	.. New Zealand ..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	5	0
616	immersus D.	.. ..	.. East Indies..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	5	0
617	pulcher D. East Indies.. 2s. 6d. to	5	0

Acrostichum (*Chrysodium*).

618	aureum Southern United States
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Adiantopsis.

619	radiata (<i>Cheilanthes radiata</i>) S. America, Central America, West Indies 2s. 6d. to	5	0
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Adiantum.

	æthiopicum (<i>assimile</i>)
620	affine* (<i>Cunninghami</i>) New Zealand and New South Wales 1s. 6d. to	3	6
621	assimile*	.. ..	.. New Zealand, New South Wales, Tasmania ..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	3	6
	cardioclænum (<i>polyphyllum</i>)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
622	caudatum	.. ..	.. India, China, Mauritius, Australia ..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	3	6
623	Chilense*	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
624	concinnum	.. ..	.. Caraccas and Peru ..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	3	6
625	cristatum	.. ..	.. West Indies..	.. ..	.. ..	5	0
626	cultratum (<i>pentadactylon</i>)	.. ..	.. St. Vincent, St. Catharine's, Brazil ..	.. ..	.. 3s. 6d. to	5	0
627	cuneatum*	.. ..	.. Organ Mountains, St. Catharine's, Brazil ..	.. ..	.. 1s. 6d. to	3	6
628	curvatum	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. 3s. 6d. to	5	0
629	Feei	.. ..	.. Guatemala ..	.. ..	.. ..	..	..
630	flabellatum*	.. ..	.. China, India ..	.. ..	.. ..	5	0
631	formosum*	.. ..	.. N. S. Wales and New Zealand ..	.. ..	.. 1s. 6d. to	2	6
632	fulvum*	.. ..	.. New Zealand ..	.. ..	.. 1s. to	2	0
633	glaucophyllum	.. ..	.. Mexico ..	.. ..	.. 2s. 6d. to	3	6
634	hispidulum* (<i>pubescens</i>)	.. ..	.. Australia ..	.. ..	.. 1s. to	1	6

No.		s.	d.
Adiantum.			
535	intermedium (<i>Brasiliense</i>) .. Tropical America	3	6
636	lucidum Trop. America and West Indies	3s. 6d. to	5 0
637	lunulatum East Indies, Central Africa, Brazil	5	0
638	macrophyllum West Indies	2s. 6d. to	5 0
	pentadactylon (<i>cultratum</i>) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
639	polyphyllum (<i>cardiochlenum</i>).. .. S. America	5s. to	7 6
	prionophyllum (<i>varium</i>) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	pubescens (<i>hispidulum</i>) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
640	pulverulentum West Indies	3	6
641	reniforme* Madeira, Teneriffe	3s. 6d. to	5 0
642	— asarifolium Mauritius .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
643	Sanctæ Catharinæ .. St. Catharine's Brazil	5s. to	10 6
644	serrulatum Jamaica .. .. .	.. .. .	3 6
645	setulosum* New Zealand, Norfolk Island	2s. 6d. to	3 6
646	species from Natal* .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
647	sulphureum* Chili, Peru, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
648	tenellum* (<i>hispidulum</i>) .. New Zealand, Australia, Ceylon, Mauritius	1s. 6d. to	2 6
649	tenerum Jamaica	3s. 6d. to	5 0
650	tinctum*	3s. 6d. to	5 0
651	trapeziforme West Indies	3s. 6d. to	5 0
652	varium Venezuela .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0
653	“venustum”* India .. .. .	.. .. .	3 6

Aleuritopteris (see *Cheilanthes*).**Allantodia** (see *Asplenium*).**Alsophila.**

654	australis* (Tree Fern) Australia	5s. to	42 0
655	excelsa* (do.) Norfolk Island	3s. 6d. to	42 0
655a	Guianensis (do.) S. America	7s. 6d. to	21 0
656	infesta (do.) South America .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
657	pruinata* (<i>Lophosoria pruinata</i>) (Tree Fern) Mexico & Chili	7s. 6d. to	10 6
658	subaculeata (Tree Fern) Surinam .. .. .	.. .. .	10 6

Anapeltis (see *Goniophlebium*, *Phlebodium*).**Anemia** (*Anemia*).

659	adiantifolia (<i>cicutaria</i> Hort.) W. Indies, S. America .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
660	collina (<i>hirta</i>) S. America .. .. .	.. .. .	5 0
661	flexuosa S. America	3s. 6d. to	5 0
662	tomentosa (<i>Raddiana</i>) S. America	2s. to	3 6

Anemidictyon (*Anemia*).

663	Phyllitidis* Tropical America	1s. to	1 6
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Angiopteris.

664	evecta Ceylon	5s. to	10 6
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Arthropteris (see *Nephrodium*).**Aspidium.**

665	macrophyllum West Indies and Trop. S. America	2s. 6d. to	3 6
	pilosulum (see <i>Lastrea</i>) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
	trifoliatum (See <i>Sagenia</i>.) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .

Asplenium (*Daræa*, *Cænopteris*, *Allantodia*).

666	attenuatum* Australia	2s. 6d. to	3 6
667	axillare* (<i>Allantodia axillaris</i>) .. Madeira, Azores	2s. 6d. to	5 0
	Belangeri (<i>Veitchianum</i>) .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
668	brachypterum Sierra Leone	3s. 6d. to	5 0

No.		s.	d.
Asplenium.			
669	bulbiferum* Australia	1s. to	2 6
670	caudatum India	3s. to	21 0
	Ceylanense (see <i>Diplazium</i>)		
671	cicutarium West Indies	2s. to	5 0
672	— variety		10 6
673	compressum St. Helena	1s. 6d. to	3 6
674	cuneatum W. Indies, S. America, &c.		
675	dentatum Jamaica		1 6
676	dimidiatum (<i>zamiaefolium</i>) .. W. Indies		10 6
677	dimorphum* New Zealand, Norfolk Island	3s. 6d. to	7 6
	diversifolium (<i>dimorphum</i>)		
678	dispersum Trop. America		
679	Fabianum (<i>bifidum</i>) Mauritius	2s. to	5 0
680	falcatum* (<i>polyodon</i>) .. E. Indies, New Zealand, &c.	2s. to	2 6
681	flabellifolium* (<i>flabellatum</i>) .. Australia, Van Diemen's Land	1s. 6d. to	2 6
682	fœniculaceum	2s. 6d. to	5 0
683	flaccidum* (<i>Odontites</i>) New Zealand	1s. 6d. to	3 6
684	formosum Trop. America	5s. to	7 6
685	fragrans* (<i>planicaule</i>) Jamaica	1s. 6d. to	2 6
	furcatum (<i>præmorsum</i>)		
686	Hemionitis* (<i>palmatum</i>) .. South Europe, Madeira	2s. 6d. to	5 0
687	— cristatum*		
688	heterodon Java	2s. 6d. to	5 0
689	inæquale Mascaren Isles	2s. 6d. to	3 6
690	Karstenianum S. America, W. Indies	7s. 6d. to	31 6
691	latum W. Indies	1s. 6d. to	2 6
692	laserpitiifolium Pacific Isles, India, Mexico, &c.		31 6
693	lucidum New Zealand	3s. 6d. to	5 0
694	monanthemum South Africa, Madeira, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
695	nitidum	3s. to	5 0
696	obtusifolium (<i>obtusatum</i>) W. Indies		
	Odontites (<i>flaccidum</i>)		
697	otites (<i>pulchellum</i>) Brazil	1s. to	2 6
	palmatum (<i>Hemionitis</i>)		
698	pinnatifidum N. America	3s. 6d. to	5 0
	planicaule (<i>fragrans</i>)		
699	polymorphum S. America	2s. 6d. to	3 6
	polyodon (<i>falcatum</i>)		
700	præmorsum W. Indies, S. America, Madeira		5 0
701	— Canariense Canaries, Madeira, &c.	2s. 6d. to	3 6
702	— laceratum W. Indies, Madeira, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5 0
703	pumilum D. W. Indies, Guatemala, Mexico		1 6
	reclinatum (<i>tenellum</i>)		
	striatum (<i>Diplazium Shepherdii</i>)		
704	tenellum (<i>reclinatum</i>) .. St. Helena, Ascension Island, &c.	1s. to	2 6
705	umbrosum (<i>Allantodia umbrosa</i>) .. Peru, Mexico		
706	Veitchianum (<i>Belangeri</i>)	2s. to	5 0
707	— depauperatum		
708	viviparum Mascaren Islands		3 6
	zamiaefolium (<i>dimidiatum</i>)		

Athyrium.

709	oxyphyllum (<i>Lastrea eburnea</i>) India, Ceylon		
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Balanium (see *Dicksonia*).**Blechnum.**

710	Brasiliense Brazil	1s. 6d. to	21 0
711	— Corcovadense Brazil	3s. 6d. to	21 0

No.

s. d.

Blechnum.

712	cartilagineum	.. .. .	Australia	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
713	gracile	.. .. .	S. America, Guatemala, Mexico	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6	
714	intermedium	.. .. .	S. America, Guatemala, Mexico	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6	
715	Lanceola	.. .. .	Brazil, Peru	.. .. .	.. .. .	1s. to	1	6
716	occidentale	.. .. .	W. Indies, Guatemala, S. America	.. .. .	.. .. .	1s. to	1	6
717	polypodioides	.. .. .	S. Amer., Mexico	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	trifoliatum (<i>intermedium</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..

Cænopteris (see *Asplenium*).**Callipteris** (*Asplenium*, *Diplazium*).

718	ambigua	(Malabarica, Serampurensis)	.. .. .	East Indies	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	5	0
719	prolifera	.. .. .	Mauritius	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..

Campyloneurum (*Polypodium*, *Cyrtophlebium*).

720	angustifolium	.. .. .	West Indies and S. America	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
721	cæspitosum (repens)	.. .. .	West Indies	.. .. .	.. .. .	3	6
722	decurrens	.. .. .	Brazil	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
723	nitidum	.. .. .	W. Indies	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
724	Phyllitidis	.. .. .	W. Indies	.. .. .	.. .. .	3	6

Cassebeera (see *Cheilanthes*).**Cheilanthes.**

725	Alabamensis	.. ..	Southern United States	.. ..	.. ..	3	6
726	angustifolia cuneata	.. ..	Mexico	.. ..	.. ..	5	0
727	argentea*	.. ..	Siberia	.. ..	.. ..	
728	chlorophylla*	.. ..	Brazil	.. ..	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
729	elegans* (<i>lendigera</i>)	.. ..	Columbia, Peru, Chili	.. ..	..2s. 6d. to	21	0
730	farinosa* (<i>Cassebeera farinosa</i>)	.. ..	Arabia, Abyssinia, East Indies	.. ..	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
731	— dealbata* (<i>Aleuritopteris Mexicana</i>)	.. ..	India, Mexico, Vancouver's Island!	.. ..	.. ..	3	6
732	hirta	.. ..	S. Africa	.. ..	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
733	intramarginalis* (<i>Pteris intramarginalis</i>)	.. ..	Mexico, Guatemala	.. ..	.. ..	3	6
734	lendigera*	.. ..	Mexico, S. America	.. ..	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
735	microphylla	.. ..	W. Indies	.. ..	.. ..	
736	— micromera	.. ..	Mexico, W. Indies	.. ..	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
737	Mysurensis*	.. ..	India, Japan, &c.	.. ..	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
738	profusa*	S. Africa	1s. to	2	6
	radiata (<i>Adiantopsis radiata</i>)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
739	Sieberi	.. ..	Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand	.. ..	.. ..	3	5
740	tomentosa*	.. ..	Mexico, Southern United States, &c.	.. ..	.. ..	
741	tenuifolia*	.. ..	India	.. ..	.. ..	3	6
742	tenuis*	.. ..	Mexico	.. ..	..3s. 6d. to	5	0

Cibotium (*Aspidium*)

743	Barometz	.. .. .	Tartary, China, Philippine Islands	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
	glaucescens (<i>Barometz</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
744	Schiedei	.. .. .	Mexico, Guatemala	.. .. .	.. .. .	7	6

Cyrtogonium (see *Pæcilopteris*).**Cyrtophlebium** see *Campyloneurum*).**Cyathea.**

745	dealbata* (Tree Fern)	5s. to	63	0
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Daræa (see *Asplenium*).

No.

s. d.

Davallia.

746	<i>aculeata</i> (<i>Odontosoria aculeata</i>) W. Indies	5	0
747	<i>bullata</i> * D...	.. .. India	.. ..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
748	<i>Canariensis</i>*	.. .. Canaries, Medeira, &c.	.. ..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
749	<i>dissecta</i>*	.. .. Malayan Archipelago..	.. ..	2s. to	3 6
750	<i>divaricata</i> (<i>polyantha</i>)	.. .. Malayan Archipelago..	.. ..	2s. 6d. to	5 0
751	<i>elegans</i>*	.. .. China, India, Trop. Australia	.. ..	2s. to	3 6
752	<i>Kunzeana</i>	.. .. E. Indies	.. ..	.. ..	5 0
753	<i>Lindleyana</i> * (<i>Lindleyi</i>)	.. .. New Zealand	.. ..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
794	<i>pentaphylla</i>	.. .. Malayan Archipelago..	.. ..	.. ..	3 6
	<i>Novæ Zelandiæ</i> (<i>Acrophorus hispidus</i>)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	<i>polyantha</i> (<i>divaricata</i>)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
755	<i>pyxidata</i>*	.. .. Australia, Norfolk Island	.. ..	2s. 6d. to	5 0
756	<i>solida</i>	.. .. Pacific and Malay Islands	.. ..	.. ..	3 6
757	<i>tenuifolia</i> (<i>Odontosoria tenuifolia</i>)	.. .. India	.. ..	.. ..	5 0

Dennstædtia (*Sitolobium*).

758	<i>davallioides</i>*	.. .. Australia, Tasmania	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
759	<i>obtusifolia</i>	.. .. S. America	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
760	<i>Pavoni</i>	.. .. Peru	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

Dicksonia (*Balantium*).

761	<i>antarctica</i> * (Tree Fern)	.. .. Tasmania, N.S. Wales	.. ..	2s. 6d. to	31 6
762	<i>Culcita</i> * (<i>Balantium Culcita</i>) (Tree Fern)	.. .. Madeira, Teneriffe, Azores	.. ..	7s. 6d. to	10 6
763	<i>squarrosa</i> * (Tree Fern)	.. .. New Zealand	.. ..	10s. 6d. to	21 0

Didymochlæna.

764	<i>lunulata</i> (<i>truncatula</i>)..	Malayan Archipelago, Trop. S. Amer.	2s. 6d. to	5 0
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Diplazium (*Asplenium*).

765	<i>alternifolium</i> (<i>integrifolium</i>) Ceylon
766	<i>Ceylanense</i> Ceylon	5 0
767	<i>costale</i> (<i>fabæfolium</i>)..	W. Indies, S. America	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	<i>fabæfolium</i> (<i>costale</i>)..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
	<i>integrifolium</i> (<i>alternifolium</i>)	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
768	<i>Klotzschii</i> (<i>Klotzschianum</i>)	.. .. S. America	.. ..	.. ..	5 0
769	<i>plantagineum</i>	.. .. W. Indies, Mexico, S. America	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
770	<i>Shepherdii</i>	.. .. Jamaica	.. ..	1s. 6d. to	2 6
771	<i>Thwaitesii</i>	.. .. Ceylon	.. ..	2s. to	3 6

Doodia (see *Woodwardia*).**Doryopteris** (see *Litobrochia*).**Drynaria** (*Polypodium*).

772	<i>coronans</i> (<i>morbillosa</i>)	.. .. E. Indies	.. ..	5s. to	10 6
773	<i>diversifolia</i>..	.. .. E. Indies	.. ..	.. ..	5 0

Elaphoglossum (*Acrostichum*).

774	<i>callæfolium</i> (<i>brevipes</i>)	.. .. Malayan Archipelago..	.. ..	.. ..	3 6
775	<i>conforme</i> S. Africa	2s. to	3 6

Fadyenia (*Aspidium*).

776	<i>prolifera</i> Jamaica	3 6
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Gleichenia.

777	<i>dicarpa</i> New South Wales	10s. 6d. to	21 0
778	<i>dichotoma</i> India, Malayan Archipelago, Australia, &c.	5s. to	10 6
779	<i>flabellata</i>	.. .. N. S. Wales..	.. ..	.. ..	21 0
780	<i>microphylla</i>	.. .. N. S. Wales..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..

No.									s.	d.
Hemionitis.										
827	cordata	..	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
828	palmata	W. Indies	1s. 6d. to	5 0

Hymenolepis.

829	revoluta	Malayan Archipelago	5 0
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Hymenophyllum.

830	crispatum*	Tasmania
831	demissum*	New Zealand	10s. 6d. to	21 0

Hypolepis.

832	amaurorachis*	(<i>Cheilanthes amaurorachis</i>)	..	Australia	..	..	..	..	3 6
833	distans*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	5 0
834	millefolia*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	2 6
835	rugulosa*	..	..	Van Diemen's Land	..	..	..	..	3 6
836	repens*	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	..	..	3 6

Lastrea (*Aspidium*, *Nephrodium*).

837	acuminata*	(<i>atrovirens</i> , <i>Rileyana</i>)	..	? Nepal	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	3 6
	albo-punctata	(see <i>Nephrodium</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
838	Canariensis*	..	..	Madeira, Canaries	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
839	decomposita*	(<i>Nephrodium decompositum</i>)	..	Australia	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
	eburnea	(see <i>Athyrium</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
840	glabella*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
841	patens.	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	..	..
842	pilosula*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7 6
843	pinnata	(<i>Aspidium pinnatum</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
844	quinquangularis*	(<i>Nephrodium pubescens</i>)	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
845	Serra	(<i>Aspidium Serra</i>)	..	W. Indies	..	..	..	..	3 6
846	villosa.	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	7 6

Leptogramma (see *Grammitis*).**Leucostegia** (see *Acrophorus*).**Litobrochia.**

847	aurita*	..	..	Isle of Luzon	..	..	..	..	..
848	collina*	..	..	Brazil	..	..	..	..	5 0
849	incisa*	(<i>vespertilionis</i>)	..	Australia and New Zealand	..	..	..	1s. to	2 6
850	Karsteniana	(<i>Pteris gigantea</i>)	..	Trop. S. America?	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	10 6
851	leptophylla*	..	..	Brazil	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	2 6
852	nobilis	..	..	..	..	..	..	5s. to	15 0
853	fluvialia*	..	..	Brazil	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
854	sagittæfolia*	..	..	Brazil	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6

Lomaria.

855	attenuata	..	..	Mauritius	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
856	Banksii*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	5 0
857	Capensis*	..	..	Cape of Good Hope	..	..	..	..	5 0
858	discolor*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
859	fluvialilis*	..	..	Tasmania, S. Australia, New Zealand	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
860	gibba*	..	..	New Caledonia	..	..	..	5s. to	21 0
861	Gilliesii*	..	..	Chili	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
862	lanceolata*	..	..	Australia	..	..	..	..	..
863	L'Herminieri*	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	..	7s. 6d. to	10 6
								small	5 0
864	nuda*	..	..	Tasmania	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	7 6
865	Patersoni*	..	..	Tasmania	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	2 6
866	procera*	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..
867	zamixæfolia*	..	..	Brazil	..	..	..	10s. 6d. to	21 0

No.

s. d.

Lophosoria (see *Alsophila*).**Lygodium.**

868	Mexicanum*	..	..	..	Mexico	..	..	..	..	7	6
869	microphyllum*	..	..	..	Australia	..	..	..	..	5	0
870	palmatum*	..	..	..	N. America	..	..	..	..	7s. 6d. to	10 6
871	polymorphum (<i>venustum</i>)	..	..	..	S. America	..	..	..	..	5	0
872	scandens (<i>Japonicum</i>)	E. Indies, &c.	3s. 6d. to	5 0

Marattia.

873	cicutæfolia	Brazil
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Meniscium.

874	simplex	Jamaica	3	6
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Microlepidia.

875	platyphylla
875a	strigosa*	Japan	5s. to	7 6

Mohria.

876	thurifruga*	S. America and Mauritius	2s. 6d. to	3 6
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Nephrodium (*Aspidium*).

877	albo-punctatum (<i>Lastrea albo-punctata</i>)	5	0
878	molle*	Tropics generally	1	0
879	— corymbiferum*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
880	pennigerum*	..	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	..	..	3	6
881	terminans*	..	..	..	Tropics	..	..	..	..	..	..
882	unitum*	..	..	..	Australia	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5 0

Nephrolepis (*Aspidium*).

883	davallioides	..	..	..	Malayan Archipelago	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	10 6
884	exaltata*	..	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
885	pectinata*	..	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	..	..	3	6
886	tuberosa*	..	..	..	E. Indies, Jamaica, &c.	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6
887	undulata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	3 6

Neottopteris (see *Thamnopteris*).**Niphobolus** (*Polypodium*).

888	Lingua* (<i>chinensis</i>)	..	..	..	China, Japan	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5 0
889	pertusus*	..	..	..	China	..	..	..	..	..	..
890	rupestris*	..	..	..	Australia	..	..	..	..	2s. to	3 6

Nothochlæna.

891	Eckloniana*	..	..	..	S. Africa	..	..	..	..	..	..
892	flavens (<i>chrysophylla</i>)	..	..	..	Central America	..	..	..	..	2s. 6d. to	5 0
893	levis*	..	..	..	Mexico	..	..	..	..	5s. to	7 6
894	Marantæ*	..	..	..	S. Europe, Madeira, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	7 6
895	nivea*	..	..	..	Mexico, Peru, Chili	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to	3 6
896	— Hookeri*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
897	rufa*	..	..	..	Mexico and Trop. S. America	..	..	..	..	5	0
898	sinuata	..	..	..	Peru	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to	5 0
899	tenera*	..	..	..	S. America	..	..	..	..	5	0
900	trichomanoides	Jamaica	7s. 6d. to	10 6

Odontosoria (see *Davallia*).**Oleandra** (*Aspidium*).

901	hirtella	E. Indies	3	6
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No.							s.	d.
Olfersia (<i>Acrostichum</i>).								
902	cervina	Trop. America	2s. 6d. to 5 0
Pellæa (see <i>Platyloma</i> and <i>Pteris</i>).								
Phegopteris (see <i>Polypodium</i>).								
Phlebodium (<i>Polypodium</i>).								
903	areolatum*	..	..	..	S. America, Mexico, &c.	..	..	5s. to 7 0
904	aureum*	..	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
905	sporadocarpum*	..	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
906	squamulosum*	..	..	..	Brazil	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
907	venosum*	..	..	..	Trop. America	..	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
Platycterium (<i>Acrostichum</i>).								
908	alcicorne*	..	..	..	Australia, &c.	..	..	3s. 6d. to 63 0
909	grande*	..	..	..	Australia	..	..	..
Platyloma (<i>Pteris</i> , <i>Pellæa</i>).								
910	Brownii*	..	..	..	N. S. Wales	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
911	cordatum D.* (<i>sagittatum</i>)	..	..	..	Mexico	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
912	falcatum*	..	..	..	Australia and New Zealand	..	..	2s. to 3 6
913	flexuosum*	..	..	..	S. America	..	..	2s. to 3 6
914	rotundifolium*	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	2 6
915	— cordifolium*	..	..	..	..	..	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
916	ternifolium*	..	..	..	Mexico, &c.	..	..	2s. to 3 6
Pl Leopeltis (<i>Polypodium</i> , <i>Drynaria</i>).								
917	Billardieri* (<i>Drynaria Billardieri</i>)	..	..	..	Australia, New Zealand, &c.	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
918	crassifolia*	..	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	5 0
919	irioides* (<i>Microsorium irioides</i>)	..	..	..	E. Indies, Australia, &c.	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
920	juglandifolia*	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
921	musæfolia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
922	Phymatodes (<i>Phymatodes vulgaris</i>)	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	3 6
923	— longipes	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	3 6
924	pinnatifida* (<i>Goniophlebium rhagadirolepis</i>)	..	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	3 6
Pæcilopteris (<i>Cyrtogonium</i>).								
925	heteroclita (<i>flagellifera</i>)	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
926	subcrenata	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Polypodium								
927	effusum* (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	5s. to 10 6
928	fraternum (<i>Henchmanii</i>)	..	..	..	Mexico	..	..	5 0
929	grande (<i>Phegopteris macroptera</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
930	lachenopodium (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	..
931	pectinatum	..	..	..	Trop. America, W. Indies	..	..	2 6
932	Plumula* (<i>plumosum</i>)	..	..	..	S. America	..	..	2s. to 3 6
933	refractum (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	..	..	..	Brazil	..	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
934	sanctum (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	..	..	..	W. Indies	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
935	spectabile* (<i>Phegopteris</i>)	..	..	..	Trop. America & Chili	..	..	3 6
936	trichodes*	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
Polystichum (<i>Aspidium</i>).								
937	coniifolium*	..	..	..	E. Indies	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
938	coriaceum* (<i>Tectaria coriacea</i>)	..	..	..	Mauritius, &c.	..	..	5s. to 10 6
939	— Capense*	..	..	..	Cape of Good Hope	..	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
940	drepanum* (<i>Polypodium drepanum</i>)	..	..	..	..	..	..	3s. 6d. to 5 0
941	hispidum	..	..	..	New Zealand	..	..	10 6
942	mucronatum* (<i>triangulum</i>)	..	..	..	Jamaica	..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
943	species	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No.			s.	d.
Pteris.				
944	<i>arguta</i> *	Madeira, Canaries, &c.	..	..
945	<i>aspericaulis</i>	.. .. E. Indies	..	5 0
946	— <i>tricolor</i> (<i>P. tricolor</i>)	.. .. Malacca	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
947	<i>calomelanos</i>*	.. .. Cape of Good Hope	..	5 0
948	<i>crenata</i> * (<i>chinensis</i>)	.. .. E. Indies, &c.	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
949	<i>cretica</i>*	.. .. E. & W. Indies, Mexico, China, &c.	..	2 6
950	— <i>albo lineata</i>*	.. ..	..	1s. 6d. to 3 6
951	— <i>serrulata variegata</i>	.. ..	..	..
952	<i>flabellata</i>	.. ..	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
953	— <i>crispa</i>	.. ..	..	5 0
954	<i>geraniifolia</i>*	.. .. Brazil, India	..	1s. to 1 6
955	<i>hastata</i>*	.. .. Cape of Good Hope	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
956	— <i>macrophylla</i>*	.. .. W. Indies	..	1s. to 2 6
957	<i>heterophylla</i>	.. .. W. Indies	..	5s. to 7 6
958	<i>hirsuta</i>	.. ..	..	5 0
959	<i>Kingiana</i>*	.. .. Norfolk Island	..	5 0
960	“ <i>lineata</i>”	.. ..	..	..
961	<i>longifolia</i>*	.. .. Tropics	..	1s. 6d. to 2 6
962	<i>misera</i>*	.. ..	..	2 6
963	<i>nemoralis variegata</i>	.. ..	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
964	<i>quadriaurita</i>*	.. .. E. Indies	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
965	— <i>argyræa</i> * (<i>P. argyræa</i>)	.. .. Central India	..	2s. to 10 6
966	<i>rubro-nervia</i>	.. ..	..	3 6
967	<i>species</i>	.. ..	..	..
968	<i>scaberula</i>*	.. .. New Zealand	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0
969	<i>semipinnata</i>*	.. .. India, China, &c.	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6
970	<i>serrulata</i>*	.. .. E. Indies	..	1s. to 2 6
971	— <i>angusta</i>	.. ..	..	..
972	— <i>cristata</i>*	.. ..	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
973	— <i>major</i>*	.. ..	..	5s. to 7 6
974	<i>tremula</i>*	.. .. Australia, New Zealand &c.	..	3s. 6d. to 7 6
975	— <i>ramosa</i>*	.. ..	..	10 6
976	<i>umbrosa</i>*	.. .. Australia	..	2s. 6d. to 5 0

Sagenia (*Aspidium*).

977	<i>Hippocrepis</i> W. Indies
978	<i>trifoliata</i> W. Indies	..	2s. 6d. to 3 6

Schizæa.

979	<i>pusilla</i> * N. America..	..	3 6
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Scolopendrium.

980	<i>Krebsii</i> * S. Africa	..	3 6
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Stenochlæna.

981	<i>tenuifolia</i> * (<i>scandens</i>) E. Indies, Malayan Archipelago
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Thamnopteris (*Asplenium*, *Neottopteris*).

982	<i>Australasica</i> * Australia, &c.	..	2s. 6d. to 31 6
983	<i>Nidus</i>*	.. .. E. Indies, &c.	..	5 0

Todea.

984	<i>barbara</i> * (<i>Africana</i>)	.. ..	..	5s. to 31 6
985	<i>hymenophylloides</i> * (<i>pellucida</i>)	.. .. New Zealand	..	3s. 6d. to 10 6
986	<i>superba</i>*	.. ..	..	21 0

Trichomanes.

987	<i>alatum</i>*	.. .. W. Indies	..	10 6
988	<i>crispum</i>*	.. .. W. Indies	..	10 6

No.

s. d.

Woodsia.

989	mollis* D.	.. .. . Mexico	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6
990	polystichoides Veitchii* D.	.. .. . Japan	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0

Woodwardia (Doodia).

991	blechnoides*	.. .. . New Zealand	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
992	caudata* (<i>Doodia rupestris</i>)	.. .. . Australia	.. .. .	..1s. to	1	6
993	— confluens*	.. .. .	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
994	— monstrosa* (<i>W. corymbifera</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
995	media* (<i>Doodia lunulata</i>)	.. .. . New Zealand	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
996	— Kunthiana* (<i>Doodia</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	6

Selaginella (*Lycopodium*).

997	apus* (<i>Brasiliensis</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
998	atroviridis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	6
999	caulescens	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	8
1000	cæsia (<i>uncinata</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1001	circinalis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1002	convoluta (<i>paradoxa</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
1003	cuspidata (<i>cordata</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	6
1004	delicatissima	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. to	2	6
1005	dichotoma	.. .. .	.. .. .	..6d. to	1	6
1006	erythropus (<i>umbrosa</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. to	1	6
1007	flabellata	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
1008	formosa	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1009	inequalifolia	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
1010	involvens*	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	6
1011	hæmatodes (<i>dichrous</i>.)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
1012	Galeottii (<i>Schottii</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
1013	lateralis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	2	6
1014	lævigata (<i>cæsia arborea</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
1015	Ludoviciana (<i>apothecia</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
1016	Lyallii	.. .. .	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
1017	Martensii (<i>stolonifera</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1018	obtusa*	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	..	..
1019	Pevillei (<i>Africana</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. 6d. to	2	6
1020	pilifera (<i>lepidophylla</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	5	0
1021	Pœppigiana (<i>rigida</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
1022	rubricaulis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	6
1023	serpens (<i>Jamaicensis, variabilis</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1024	stenophylla (<i>microphylla</i>)	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	1	0
1025	triangularis	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	3	6
1026	viticulosa	.. .. .	.. .. .	..1s. to	2	6
1027	Wallichii	.. .. .	.. .. .	..2s. 6d. to	3	6

ADDENDA.

BRITISH FERNS.

1028	<i>Asplenium marinum bicrenatum</i>	<i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0	
1029	Do.	do.	<i>trapeziforme</i> <i>Claph.</i>	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
1030	Do.	<i>Trichomanes minus</i>	? <i>Stark.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .
1031	<i>Athyrium</i>	<i>Filix-femina</i>	<i>coringerum</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .
1032	Do.	do.	<i>exile</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
1033	Do.	do.	<i>polycladon erosum</i> <i>Stansf.</i>	.. .. .	..7s. 6d. to	10	6
1034	Do.	do.	<i>ramoso-thyssonotum</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .
1035	<i>Lastrea dilatata erecta</i>	<i>W.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
1036	Do.	do.	<i>rugosa</i> <i>Tait.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	10	6
1037	Do.	<i>Filix-mas</i>	<i>Pinderi</i> <i>M.</i> —one of the most distinct and handsome of the non-crested male-ferns	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	5	0
1038	Do.	<i>montana crispa</i>	<i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	10	6
1039	Do.	do.	<i>cristata</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	31	6
1040	<i>Polypodium vulgare deltoideum</i>	<i>W.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	7	6
1041	Do.	do.	<i>multifido-cristatum</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .
1042	<i>Polystichum aculeatum</i>	<i>Frickleyanum</i>	<i>Appleby</i> —"of robust habit; fronds remarkably leathery, with broad, obtuse and often deflexed divisional parts; not seldom crested at the apex; in tone and substance resembling <i>Asplenium marinum</i> , and very dissimilar to the protoplast"	.. .. .	.. .. .
1043	<i>Polystichum angulare</i>	<i>angulans</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .	21	0
1044	Do.	do.	<i>Bayliæ</i> <i>M.</i> —Mr. Moore says of this fine novelty (<i>Gardeners' Chronicle</i> , Feby. 4th, 1865): "It seems to combine in some degree the peculiar features of <i>plumosum</i> and <i>gracile</i> . The fronds we have seen have been small, of normal outline, and with very acute pinne and pinnules, the latter again divided into many acute awned lobes; the basal pinnules are quite pinnate and the pinnules separate. The texture appears to be rather thin and papery, in which respect, and the deep lobing, it approaches <i>plumosum</i>"	.. .. .	..7s. 6d. to	21	0
1045	<i>Polystichum angulare</i>	<i>bulbiferum</i>	<i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
1046	Do.	do.	<i>decurrens</i> <i>M.</i>	.. .. .	.. .. .	5	0
1047	Do.	do.	<i>lineare</i> <i>Claphamii</i> (<i>lineatum</i>)	.. .. .	..3s. 6d. to	10	6
1048	Do.	do.	<i>lineare minus</i> <i>Stansf.</i>	42	0
1049	Do.	do.	<i>proliferum</i> <i>Alechii</i>3s. 6d. to	5	0
1050	Do.	do.	<i>subtrotundatum</i> <i>W.</i>	42	0



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